

in Albania, and another
north of the Danube
possessed themselves of
the Morea, and drove
the fortresses. Of these
the city, fell into the
Greeks, in the course of
moving after these first move-
ments to breathe, it became
an object to establish a go-
vernment, under that name
the assembly in which we
at name which "freed the
Greeks." A writer, who un-
der to the civilized world that
was once performed by Ed-
ward the compiler of the
Register, asks, by what
assembly could call itself a
people of the United States?

[Vol. III.]

The Columbian Star.

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-
VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-
TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday,
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, if paid in
advance, or within six months after subscrib-
ing; four dollars, should payment be deferred
a later period.

Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for
every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Any person, for obtaining five responsible
subscribers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.
Communications intended for publication in
the Columbian Star, should be addressed to
MRS D. K. WOLFE, the editor: Letters on
business, to JOHN S. MERRAN, the publisher,
at paid.

Profits of the work sacred to the cause of
the Gospel.

Communication.

For the Columbian Star.
CAREY MISSION STATION.

MR. EDITOR,

I left Carey on the 29th of December,
at which time the affairs of the mission,
with the exception of evils occasioned by
ecclesiastical embarrassment, were in a plea-
sant and promising condition. Mr. Polke
and his wife, from Indiana, and Miss
Goodridge, from Kentucky, had lately
joined us as Missionaries. Fifty three
native youth were under the care of the
mission, only four of whom were then ab-
sent. Mr. Lykins attends the male depart-
ment, and Miss Goodridge the female.
Thirty seven of the scholars are males, and
16 females. Of full breeds there are 23;
half breeds 24; quarter breeds 6. None
are reported as natives who are not ac-
knowledged to be Indians, both by the tribes
to which they belong and by government.
Twenty of them can read with tolerable
facility, and seven others read imperfectly.
Thirteen are studying arithmetic. Others
are in divers lower stages of improvement.
All are required to labour. Two of the
boys are apprentices to the blacksmith's busi-
ness. All the others, who are large enough,
are required through the season of cropping,
to labour about one half their time.

All the girls, except two or three small
ones, can knit and sew. Six of them can
spin, two of them can weave, and 12 of
them can flower with the needle, and some
of them handloom; and in relation to all
kinds of domestic labour, they all are second
fives or none of their ages among the
tribes.

At the opening of day in summer, and
half past 4 o'clock in winter, a trumpet
blows as a signal for all to rise. Morn-
ing prayers in the longer nights are con-
cluded by the breaking of day, and a little af-
ter sunrise in summer, and after which the
children are distributed to their morning's
work. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, breakfast
is eaten. At 8 o'clock in summer, and half
past 9 in winter, the schools are
dismissed in, and are dismissed at 12. At
half past 12 dinner is called, and at 2 the
schools are again called in, and are dis-
missed at five, in the longer days. Between 6
and 7 o'clock, we are called to supper. Be-
tween sunset and dark in the shorter
days, and never later than 8 in the longer,
evening prayers are attended. Prayer is
attended by singing, and by reading and
pounding a portion of scripture. On Sab-
bath there is a sermon in the morning,
Bible school in the afternoon, and lecture
evening. On Wednesday evenings a Bi-
ble class is examined on a chapter of the
Bible, which has been pointed out to them
in preceding week.

Some of the youth sing melodiously, in
which exercise they take much delight,
and indeed it affords much pleasure to us
to hear them sing, "Jesus sought me when
I was lost," &c.

The neighbouring Indians are friendly,
and would give us fifty scholars more if we
were prepared to take care of them. It
is, however, deeply affected us, to see so
many hundreds of youth destitute of the
means of improving their minds or their
souls, while the condition of the adults is
less deplorable. Many of them behave
as servants of the living God, who teach
the way to Heaven. Such inquiries as
"Why does not our father come and talk
to us about God, and things that are
good?" have created feelings in our souls
which cannot be painted with pen and ink.
We occasionally pitch their tents
near our house, will rise before day, at the
end of the bell, and wade through the
swamp to attend prayers at that early hour,
as well as at other times, notwithstanding
they cannot understand a word spoken in
our service. The day previous to my leav-
ing we commemorated the death of our
Lord. Several of those poor barbarians
are present. They could see the bread
and wine, but could not hear of Him whose
body and blood they represented, because
they could not understand our speech. If
we rose, they stood up; if we knelt,
they bowed with us; as if they longed for
the bread from that rich feast with which our
souls were fed.

A scarcity of Missionaries, and of the
means to support the mission, had thrown
me into a multiplicity of business on my hands,
and I never enjoyed an opportunity of stu-
dying the Putawatonic language. Yet I
had acquired some knowledge of it. I had
thought that on the arrival of the Mission-
aries lately united with us, I could divest
myself in a great degree, of the cares of
the mission, leave home, and spend my time
for some months, almost entirely among the
natives, in the study of their language. I
would visit them in their wigwams, and
while I should be learning to speak their
tongue, would be imparting some religious
instruction. I had reason to believe, that in
a few months I should be able to preach to
them intelligibly. This was a favour for
which I had longed and prayed for many
years, hoping that shortly I would be able
to enter upon this work, and would spend
days, and weeks, and months, in these houses
of wo, with native simplicity, pointing
them to Jesus, the Saviour. I was about
calling myself one highly favoured of the
Lord, and one of the most happy men on
earth, when my hopes fled before a neces-
sity that appeared, for me to make a jour-
ney of five months out of the field of my
labours.

To obtain bread and other needful sup-
plies, for the mission, I must make a jour-
ney with the expectation of ascending the
lakes to our place, not before the month of
May. I was loth to give over my favourite
scheme, but there was no alternative. We
had already suffered so much at the estab-
lishment for want of bread, that we view-
ed its absence with distressing apprehen-
sion.

Why is it that such a lamentable exigen-
cy should occur? I am now travelling among
thousands who have bread enough, and
to spare, who are enjoying to the full, the
comforts, the luxuries, and the elegancies
of life. And must those poor savages beg
for religious instruction, and die in
ignorance, because the mission cannot obtain
the means of support, without calling from
the field of their labours the instructors? Is
there no eye to pity—is there no hand to
help?

Yours, ISAAC M'Coy.

Washington City, February 25.

The Jews.

From the New-York Observer.

PLAN OF THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

We are gratified to learn from the num-
ber of Israel's Advocate for February, that
the Directors of the American Society for
Meliorating the Condition of the Jews have
come to a decision as to the plan of their
future operations. It appears that the pro-
ject, originally contemplated, of an exten-
sive colony in the interior of the state of
New-York, has been abandoned as too ex-
pensive, and the views of the Directors are
now limited to the purchase of a tract of
land of 5 or 6000 acres, as the site of the
intended Jewish settlement. The purchase
has not yet been made, but it has been as-
certained that land in abundance of a good
quality, and well suited for the purpose, can
be obtained; and from the intelligence and
caution of the committee appointed by the
Directors to make the selection, it cannot
be doubted that the purchase will be a ju-
dicious one. Until the land is procured,
such Jews as may from time to time come
to this country, are to be provided with ac-
commodations at some place in the neigh-
bourhood of this city, where they are to re-
side as one family, at the expense of the
society.

The following is the plan of the contem-
plated settlement as reported by the com-
mittee.

PLAN.

I. The object of the society is, to invite
and receive, from any part of the world,
such Jews as do already profess the Chris-
tian religion, or are desirous to receive
Christian instruction, to form them into a
settlement, and to furnish them with the
ordinances of the gospel, and with such em-
ployment in the settlement as shall be as-
signed them.

II. The Jews who come to the settle-
ment are to be principally employed in
agricultural and mechanical operations.

III. In order to facilitate this object, the
Board shall procure as much land as will
afford a site for the necessary buildings,
and the contemplated mechanical and agri-
cultural operations.

IV. In order to afford the emigrants
suitable religious instruction, a minister of
the gospel shall be procured by the Board,
whose duty it shall be to act as the general
superintendent of the settlement.

V. A schoolmaster shall be provided, to
teach the children and youth such branches
of the different sciences as may fit them
for becoming intelligent, respectable, and
useful members of society.

VI. Theological instruction shall be pro-
vided in the settlement for such youth of
piety and talent among the Jewish converts,
as it may be deemed expedient to have
qualified for becoming ministers of the gos-
pel or missionaries.

VII. On the contemplated settlement, a
farm shall be stocked, and furnished with
suitable implements of husbandry. The
produce of the farm shall be considered as
common stock for the support of the dif-
ferent members of the settlement; and an
experienced farmer shall be placed thereon
to manage its concerns.

improper conduct they should corrupt the
morals of the other members of the settle-
ment.

The committee have not entered into the
details of the internal regulations of the set-
tlement. Many of these must necessarily
be left to circumstances and experience.—
They have contented themselves with sub-
mitting a general plan, which may form the
basis of future operation, and which may be
expanded and improved, as the necessities
of our Jewish brethren may require, and the
means of the society will admit.

A copy of this plan is to be sent to Count
Von der Roke, with a request that he would
act as the agent of the Board in making it
known in Germany, in ascertaining the
names, numbers, and circumstances of Jews
who may wish to come to the settlement, in
forming societies to defray their expenses,
and generally, in calling the attention of the
religious public in Germany to the objects
of the society.

As land suited for the purposes of the in-
tended settlement cannot be procured for
less than 4 or 5 dollars an acre, and as the
purchase of 5,000 acres is contemplated,
several thousand dollars will be required to
enable the Board to commence their opera-
tions free from embarrassment. The friends
of the society will, therefore, perceive the
necessity for continuing and increasing their
efforts.

Religious.

From the Christian Watchman.

LABOUR OF PRIVATE CHRISTIANS.

We have before recorded the value of
individual exertion in promoting the public
worship of God; and instances are not
wanting to establish the fact, that he has
attended such humble attempts with his
special and gracious blessing. The two
following accounts of the value and surpris-
ing success of such labours are from the
Christian Spectator; and we hope they will
prove a powerful incentive to Christians in
the desolate parts of our country to be zeal-
ously engaged in doing all which they can
do, to promote social and public devotion.
Where is the believer in Jesus, deprived of
the privilege of a public ministry, who can-
not invite to his residence on the Lord's-day,
his friends and neighbours, and read to them
the precious word of God, and pray with
and for them? If there is such a professor,
who can live in such circumstances in the
omission of so obvious a duty, he has reason
to be deeply humbled that the love of
God has so feeble an influence, if in reality
it has any.

Several years since, a poor but pious man
removed his family from Connecticut, into
the northern part of the State of New-York.
Here he built him a little log cabin in the
wilderness, shut out as he supposed from
all Christian society, and all prospects of
usefulness, save his own domestic circle,
where he had erected the family altar on
his first arrival. Neighbours gradually be-
gan to come around him, though not of a
kindred spirit. For a very considerable
time, the solitary Christian saw the Sab-
bath dishonoured and profaned, and wick-
edness gradually increasing, without any
hope of being able to check the current.
His neighbours would spend the Sabbath in
drinking whiskey at each other's houses,
or in tapping their trees, and boiling the sap
into sugar, or collected in parties, they
would go out and hunt. He was alone, and
knew no other Christian in that region. At
length he came to the bold resolution of es-
tablishing a meeting at his own house. To
accomplish this, after having fasted and
prayed for Divine assistance, he informed
his neighbours that if they would assemble
at his house on the ensuing Sabbath, he
"would read a sermon, and make a prayer."

He next split a tree and hewed it in-
to rough benches. The novelty of the pro-
posal filled the cottage with attentive hear-
ers. This was the first Christian meeting
in that region. At the close of it a second
was proposed, and met with hearty approval.
The man continued his meetings, and had
hearers from ten and twelve miles. This
brought him in contact with two or three
other pious men, who like himself had been
mourning in secret places, with-
out knowing each other's existence. They
united their hearts and their prayers, and
were soon strongly cemented in the work of
doing good. Their meetings continued to
increase in frequency, and in the number of
attendees for a considerable time. Things
were in this state, when a Missionary from
the Connecticut Baptist Missionary Society
arrived. He was received with tears of
joy. He preached and visited as long as he
could tarry—during which time he gath-
ered a church, which, though small, was
firm and strong in the faith. I have only to
add, that this people have now a large
church, a good meeting-house, and a faithful
minister.

At the commencement of the settlement
of a flourishing village, (I believe it was
Batavia,) in the State of New-York, lady
removed from Connecticut a pious lady.
She had enjoyed all the privileges of the
Gospel till she came into "the new coun-
try," and now mournfully looked back upon
the time when she "sat under the droppings
of the sanctuary of God." She knew no
one to whom she could unbosom herself, or
with whom she could take sweet counsel.
She felt herself to be a stranger and a pil-
grim in quest of a better country, but she
had no fellow traveller to help and cheer
her on her way. While making a visit one
afternoon, she met with a lady whom she
had not before seen. She providentially

mentioned the subject of religion, and feel-
ingly compared her present, with her for-
mer privileges. The manner of her speak-
ing was such as to fill the eyes of her new
acquaintance with tears; and they imme-
diately knew that they had then found
what they both much desired—a Christian
companion. The first social prayer ever
offered in that village, was from the united
hearts of these two females, as they that
evening knelt together in a little thicket.
From that time they met as often as once
every week for prayer; and they never
prayed without praying for the ordinances
of the Gospel. After some time they found
a third of kindred feeling. The story that
there was a praying circle there, was spread,
and many who were not professors of reli-
gion earnestly requested to be admitted in-
to the circle, and were received. It was
thus that the foundation for a church was
laid. A Missionary from the Connecticut
Missionary Society arrived, and a church
immediately gathered. And there are now
two meeting houses, two ministers, two con-
siderable churches, and upwards of three
thousand inhabitants in that village, where
but a few years since, a solitary female was
weeping and praying for the ordinances of
the Gospel.

Samson Myerabon, a converted Jew.

The Jewish Expositor for December con-
tains a brief account of a visit of the father
of this young man, to Berlin, in Prussia, in
order, if possible, to recover his son from
Christianity to Judaism. The father and
son were formerly residents in Russia; and
the journey of the father from Russia to Ber-
lin was about 1000 miles. The old gentle-
man had entertained the erroneous idea,
that a company of Christians held his son
in confinement, and compelled him to con-
tinue amongst them. Old Solomon, on his
arrival in Berlin, put up in the house of an-
other Jew there; and through a third per-
son, invited his son and another young Jew,
whose name is Abraham David Goldberg,
and also a convert to Christ, to visit him.
Their Christian friends dissuaded them
from going alone, lest a considerable num-
ber of Jews should assemble and use them
roughly. Two judicious Christians there-
fore attended them. They had scarcely en-
tered the room, when the old gentleman
rushed from an adjoining apartment, affec-
tionately clasped his son, and retired into
another room for the purpose of a private
interview. Such were their mutual over-
flows of affection, that they both wept
aloud, so as to be heard in the first room.
Since that time a pleasing intercourse has
been kept up between them; and although
the father feels deeply grieved at the
change in his son's principles, he never ad-
dresses him in the language of rebuke. Sam-
son powerfully feels in his breast the claims
of filial affection, and is deeply sensible of
the love of his kind father; but although
allured by a thousand inducements to return
with his parent and renounce Christianity,
he feels a paramount obligation to his Sa-
viour Jesus, and remains faithful to his Re-
deemer. Surely he exhibits the distin-
guishing lineaments of an Israelite indeed!
—His father speaks in terms of high com-
mendation of the brotherly love of the
Christians, and acknowledges that they are
an entirely different sort of persons from
what he anticipated.—Who can fail of re-
collecting a precious remark of the Lord
Jesus to his followers.—By this shall all
men know that ye are my disciples, if ye
have love one to another.

It is rumoured that the father of Gold-
berg, mentioned above, contemplates a visit
to his son also. Who can tell what may be
the final happy results of these interviews?
And who will not unite in the hope that
they may redound to the praise of illustri-
ous grace.

From the Boston Recorder.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT AUBURN, N. Y.

At a numerous and respectable meeting
of clergymen, and others at the Library of
the Theological Seminary in Auburn, on the
13th inst.

Resolved, That this convention highly
approve of the establishment of a Theologi-
cal Seminary in the Western District of the
State of New-York.

And whereas, the said Institution is under
the direction of three Professors, for whose
support it is necessary to provide.—And
whereas, a fund for the support of one of
them has been generously furnished by a
friend in New-York.—And whereas, en-
couragement is received from other friends
in the same city, that they will establish a
fund for the support of a second Professor,
provided a fund for the support of the third
Professor shall forthwith be raised by the
inhabitants of the Western District:

Resolved, As the sense of this Conven-
tion, that in order to place the said Insti-
tution upon a permanent basis, the Board of
Trustees need, in addition to their present
funds, the sum of \$20,000: \$10,000 for the
support of the said third Professor; and
\$10,000 to defray the expenses of the said
Professor's building, &c.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the
Board of Trustees to appoint Agents, to
solicit donations for the purposes aforesaid.
Twelve agents, consisting of the most ac-
tive clergymen and laymen in the Western
District, were accordingly appointed, and
the counties, which they should visit, speci-
fied.

CHINESE COLLEGE AT MALACCA.

In 1818, Dr. Morrison appropriated 10000,
and since that time 5000, to establish the
Anglo Chinese College. The corner stone
was laid Nov. 11th, 1818, and the College
was under the superintendence of Dr. Milne
till his death, in 1822. From June, 1822, to

February, 1823, the care of the College de-
volved on Rev. Mr. Humphreys, a missiona-
ry, from the London Missionary Society,
and in Feb. 1823, on Dr. Morrison.

The number of European students, from
the commencement to the present time
has been 7; of Chinese 13. The studies
of the Chinese students have been the books
of Confucius; the Gospel of St. Matthew;
the Epistle to the Hebrews; Dr. Morrison's
Dialogues, &c. &c.

The College Library contains 3380 vol-
umes; 2850 of which are in the Chinese
language.—The other books in the Library
are in English, French, Latin, Greek, He-
brew, Arabic, Bengalee, Tamil, &c. &c.

The officers of the Institution are Robert
Morrison, D. D. President—Rev. J. Hum-
phreys, Principal—Rev. D. Collier, Profes-
sor of Chinese—Le Seen Sang, Chinese
Master. Nunsid, Malay Professor. This
College, and the translation of the Bible
into the language of the millions of China,
which is already effected by the unwearied
exertions of Dr. Morrison, will be mighty
through God, for the extension of the Chris-
tian Religion in the Chinese empire.

From the New-York Observer.

Chinese Bible.—In the memoir recently
published by the Baptist Missionaries at
Serampore, we find some interesting facts
respecting the Chinese Bible, the printing
of which is at length finished, after unre-
mitting labour for sixteen years. When
the printing commenced, the missionaries
made use of wood block types, and printed
only on one side of the paper in the Chinese
manner. If they had continued to print in
this style, the whole Bible would have been
a very expensive and unwieldy book. It
would have occupied at least nine octavo
volumes of the largest size, and its circula-
tion on this account must have been very
limited. As the missionaries proceeded,
however, they ascertained that metallic
movable types could be introduced with
great advantage, and that the paper might
be printed on both sides in the European
manner. These improvements were intro-
duced at an early stage of the work, and as
the parts which were printed from blocks
have since been reprinted in the improved
style, the whole New Testament is now
comprised in one volume of 380 octavo
pages, and the whole Scriptures in Chinese,
including the Old and New Testament, do
not amount to quite a fourth more than the
number of pages contained in a large octavo
English Bible.

The expense of printing this first edi-
tion of the Old and New Testament, which
consists of from 1600 to 2000 copies, has
been about 3,0000 sterling, including the
cost of the types. The missionaries say
that they have reason to believe, that an
edition of the New Testament, of 5000
copies, can now be printed for 6000 sterling,
or a little more than half a dollar a copy;
and that a new and improved edition of the
whole Scriptures, to consist of 5000 copies,
may be fully met by 25000, including every
new character which may be required by
successive improvements of the version.
The whole Bible, therefore, may hereafter
be furnished to the Chinese for the very
moderate sum of \$2 50 a copy.

Presentation of the Bible to the newly
married.—At Chatillon, on the Loire, in
France, a Bible Association has recently
been formed among the children, for the
purpose of presenting a Bible to every new-
married pair. The effect of this institution
thus far has been very happy both upon the
children and upon the young persons who
receive their present. The plan, we think,
is worthy of imitation. It seems to be the
most simple and effectual method of keep-
ing every family in the country supplied
with the sacred volume; and if it were uni-
versally introduced, we might soon hope to
see family worship extensively revived.

Missionary Seminary at Basle, in Swit-
zerland.—The object of this institution is
the education of missionaries. The num-
ber of students, according to the latest ac-
counts, is 33. They are divided into three
classes.—The first class contains 9 students,
and consists of those who are engaged in
merely preparatory studies. The directors
feel under no obligation to carry them
through the whole course of their education.
The second class is composed of 11 young
men, who, during their preparatory studies,
have shown themselves worthy of being em-
ployed in the arduous service of missions.
The third class consists of 13, who are in the
last year of their studies, and who expect
soon to enter the field of labour. The mem-
bers of the two higher classes are subdivided
into two divisions, the first consisting of
those who are intended for missionary
preachers, and the second, of those who are
considered as better qualified for missionary
teachers and catechists. In the education
of the teachers and catechists some of the
higher exercises are omitted.

The directors of the seminary state that
numerous applications have been made for
admission into the seminary, and that, al-
though in some cases, the motive could be
traced to the influence of mere worldly in-
ducement, they have reason to believe that
in by far the greater number of instances,
the applicants are actuated by a deep-felt
love to Christ.

Madagascar Youths.—From the last re-
port of the British and Foreign School So-
ciety, it appears, that some time since, the
agents of the London Missionary Society in
the island of Madagascar sent out eight
young men to England, that they might re-
ceive their education in the schools of that
country. On their arrival in Great Britain,

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

they were placed under the care of the British and Foreign School Society, and were boarded at the expense of the British government. They have all proved, it is said, without exception, tractable, diligent, and amiable in their conduct; and the progress which they have made in their studies is such, that four of them have been considered fit to leave the school, and were about to be sent to Manchester and other towns to learn the different mechanical arts which they are destined to practise on their return to their native country. "The very great improvement of these youths," says the Report, "is at once highly creditable to themselves, and supplies a striking proof of the facility with which instruction is communicated by the British system, and of its efficiency in bringing into action the powers of the human mind. Two years ago, they knew not a word of English, and were totally ignorant of Christianity. They have now reached the highest class in the school: they have attained a respectable proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and their ready and suitable answers to the questions proposed to them, at the late examination, proved that their knowledge of the leading truths of Scripture is clear and correct."

INSURRECTION IN DEMERARA.

It has been stated in many of our papers, that two of the *Methodist* missionaries in Demerara had been arrested and put upon their trial, on the charge of exciting the Negroes to insurrection. This is not correct. It is true, as we stated several weeks since, that two of the missionaries of the *London Society* were arrested, and that one of them, (Mr. Smith,) was tried before a Court Martial on the 13th of October, and that on the 5th of December, the date of our latest accounts from Demerara, the result of the trial was not known. With respect to the *Methodist* Missionaries, Mr. Mortier, one of their number, states, in a letter to the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, that in the general alarm he was apprehended (without any authority) by a party of soldiers, but upon obtaining permission to speak to the Colonel he was instantly liberated: and that both he and Mr. Chesewright, his colleague, were regularly holding their religious services on Sundays at the chapel in Georgetown. It is also stated that "out of twelve hundred and sixteen persons, chiefly slaves, who are members of the Methodist Society in Demerara, only two persons, one free and the other a slave, are suspected of being in the least concerned with the rioters;" and it is believed that even they will be found innocent, or but slightly culpable, upon investigation. So much for the charges against the Methodist Missionaries, and for the danger of instructing slaves in the principles of Christianity.

By letters received in London from Barbadoes, it appears, that when the intelligence of the insurrection of the slaves in Demerara reached that island, a violent hostility to Mr. Shrewsbury, the Methodist missionary, was artfully excited, and the worship of God at the chapel, on the Sabbath, was repeatedly interrupted. On Saturday, the 18th of October, a paper was circulated, inviting the rabble to meet at the chapel door at seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, armed with pick-axes, swords, crow-bars, hatchets, &c. Accordingly, about 1000 vile fellows assembled, and began to demolish the chapel; and by 12 o'clock at night had completely annihilated the building. In a letter dated Monday, Oct. 20th, Mr. Shrewsbury says: "Last night, the chapel was demolished by the mob, and my library was almost wholly destroyed. My wife and I, with the things saved, are preparing to flee for our lives; we must quit the island without delay. I will write further hereafter; we are obliged to keep ourselves in secret."

From the Christian Secretary.

DR. CHALMERS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in Middletown, Connecticut.

He remarks in relation to Dr. Chalmers, that "he is as much distinguished for his Christian humility and simplicity of manners in private, as for the attracting power and splendour of his ministrations in public. Lord's-day November 2, I heard him preach from Romans viii. 22. In his preaching, his hearers forget all about Dr. Chalmers, and it is most evident that he is not thinking of himself, but of his subject, and to the subject their attention is enchain'd, and borne along with it in breathless silence till he pauses; then may there be perceived a gentle movement, and as it were a breathing. He then proceeds in a somewhat lower tone, and carries them along in the same manner till he pauses again, and thus to the close."

"The grand charm of his eloquence is, the manifest impression his subject has on himself."

From the Journal of the Baptist Missionaries at Calcutta, of January, 1823.

THE REPENTANT BRAHMIN.

Our friends in England will soon hear of the death of Anunda; but it will be matter of thankfulness to them to learn, that we have now at the station another brahmin who bids fair to be a second Anunda, (Joy) the fruit of Doorgapore station.

Three years ago he was with us for some time, and read through Matthew and part of Mark, and then left us, at the importunity, it seems, of an elder brother, a lawyer in the native courts, a man of consequence, and a great opposer of the Gospel. After three years he returns, and seems more hopeful than before. I had quite forgotten that such a person had been amongst us, and Paunchoo seems to have had not the least expectation of his returning. And after being long forgotten by us all, he came one night, and walking slowly up to Paunchoo's house, exclaimed "Brother!" "Who are you?" was the reply. "I am Bagungee, the brahmin, who was with you at such a time, and read the Holy Book. I am come alone with my life in my hand." He was of course welcomed, supplied with a room, and has commenced reading the scriptures as before, and is very diligent. The Lord deepen conviction upon his heart, and give him to his little church here, as a brand plucked out of the fire.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Montano, Captain Smith, arrived at New-York, Paris papers to the 11th of January inclusive, have been received.

The Etoile, a ministerial paper, contains a short paragraph, which was considered important from a belief that it was authorized by the government. In alluding to the comments upon the President's Message, and the attitude assumed by the United States, the Etoile pretends to answer, and says in substance—"France disclaims all intentions against the rights of South America, and if the United States fit out her fleets and prepare for war, she will find no enemy to contend with."

The Journal des Debats, the paper supposed to express most directly the sentiments of M. de Villele, who is the reputed head of the ministry, and who, by the way, as well as M. Chateaubriand, has by a recent order of the King been created Knight Commander of all the Royal orders, has not published a single comment of any sort on the President's Message. We have examined our file carefully (says one of the New-York editors) from the 29th of December, (on which day it translates from an English paper the principal part of the message) to the 10th of January, and not a word does it say in relation to it. From the following paragraph, however, which appears in it on the 8th, it is pretty manifest that France will not wantonly put herself in the predicament of violating that policy which Mr. Monroe, speaking in the name and uttering, we are persuaded, the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of the United States, has laid down as the rule for this country.

"We read, in the American Journals, that England has proposed to the United States to unite with them to repel any attempt the Continental powers might think proper to make against the independence of the American Colonies. We are not in the secrets of the Cabinet, and we know not how far this intelligence is false or true; but we know that to make war there must be at least two belligerent powers. Now, as we see the continent perfectly tranquil, and that no one dreams of going to war, the United States may, if they wish it, afford themselves the petty pleasure of paying their fleets, and parading them in triumph upon the seas, where they will meet none but friends."

From the annexed statement of the Constitution, it would seem that the rumour of a Congress at Paris on the subject of the South American States, was revived—but with humble ideas as to its supposed purpose:

PARIS, January 3.

The report seems to gain some consistency, which announces that a Congress for the regulation of the affairs of South America, is shortly to be held here.—It is said that France and Spain are sufficiently disposed to recognise the independence of the new republics, on condition of their paying to Spain a sufficient sum, to enable Ferdinand to get along without any new loan, and to indemnify France in part for the expenses which she was obliged to incur in the liberation of Ferdinand. It is thought the new states of America will accept this condition; but will it in truth be the only one, which it will be sought to impose on them?

Hayti.—The Baltimore papers, says the National Gazette, contain a long commentary on Mr. Monroe's late message, translated from the Haytian paper, *Le Propagateur*. The author of the commentary, whom we believe to be a European or American white, complains like Bover in his proclamation, that the claims of Hayti to recognition have been disregarded, and asks why the name of Hayti has not been mentioned in the message. "We know," says the complainant, "that overtures respecting our independence, addressed by the Cabinet of Port au Prince to that of Washington, have remained unanswered."

Canada.—The Canadians are alarmed, at the intimations given in the President's Message, relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, by the United States.—A bill has been proposed in the Legislature, to address the British government on the subject.

Buenos Ayres.—An arrival at Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, reports, that Mr. Rodney arrived there the 15th of November, and on the 22d, was attacked with apoplexy, but had recovered.

DOMESTIC.

Mississippi.—A law was passed at the last session of its Legislature, by which the limits of each and every county are declared to be the prison bounds thereof: thus modified, personal restraint for debt only goes to prevent fraudulent evasion of debt by elopement. By the same law, it is declared that no free white woman shall in any case be arrested or imprisoned for debt. This law was objected to by the Governor, but, when returned with his objections, was passed in both Houses by the Constitutional majority.

Virginia.—On the 21st inst. a bill passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a vote of 130 to 70, for authorizing a loan of four hundred thousand dollars, to carry on the works of James and Kanawha rivers.

The Ohio.—The Wheeling Gazette of the 21st announces the arrival and departure of a steamer on the 18-19th, and adds, "the river is in fine order."

Osage Indians.—A letter, dated Cincinnati (Ohio) Feb. 12, says:—

"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war-ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the nation. They never manifested more affection to us, or more loyalty towards our government in their professions."

Fire.—A fire occurred at Norfolk on the morning of the 22d inst. by which two buildings belonging to, and occupied by Mr. Francis Ballais, were destroyed—the family escaping with great difficulty out of the second story windows, and Mr. B. being much burnt. This is the third fire that has taken place in Norfolk on the 22d of February, and in the same section of the town.

The two preceding occurred in 1799 and 1804, both of which were peculiarly destructive.

Maryland.—On motion of Gen. Winder, the Senate have agreed to strike out the first section of the bill reported by Col. Fenwick, accepting unconditionally, of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as it passed the Legislature of Virginia. The motion was made to test the sense of the Senate on the principle of the bill. The vote was eight for striking out, five against it.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Elkton Press states, that the canal, to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is contracted for, and a number of hands employed in clearing the ground.

New-York Savings Bank.—It appears from the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Bank for Savings, in the city of New-York, that, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1823, the sum of \$432,987 has been received from 6650 depositors, of which number, 1832 are new accounts, opened with the bank. During the year, \$283,147 have been invested in the public funds; \$251,471 have been drawn out by 3157 depositors; of this number, 213 have closed their accounts.

Great Freshet.—It appears that the late rain has been very destructive to bridges on the Connecticut river and tributary streams. The Bellows Falls Intelligencer says, that so rapid a rise of the river is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of that place. At Bellows Falls the water was thirty-five feet above low water mark. At Windsor, it rose fifteen feet above the level of the preceding day. The river at this time exhibited an imposing spectacle, bearing along with its icy crown, immense quantities of lumber, fragments of bridges, logs, and in some instances whole rafts of boards and shingles.

Ship Letters.—From the 14th to the 17th of the present month, 12,368 ship letters were received at the post office in New-York. Six thousand four hundred and ninety-two were forwarded by the mail, to various parts of the Union.

Greek Fund.—The Treasurer of the Greek Fund has received about \$10,000, and contributions continue to be made daily.

Thompson's Island.—Dr. Christie, of the United States' Navy, from Thompson's Island, who arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. states, that when he left the Island, (30th ult.) there were 30 persons on the sick list, but principally cases of debility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Confiscation.—The enormous sum of \$27,000,000 is said to have been raised by the Mexican government, from property belonging to European Spaniards, confiscated agreeably to the late act of Congress.

Mr. Perkins.—A letter from Liverpool, dated December 15, 1823, says:—"Our countryman, Mr. Perkins tells me, that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indian, and to take up but little room, that will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer;—also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum."

Thomas Morrison, M. D. of Disbair Cottage, Aberdeen, has recently invented an improved car-trumpet, highly useful to the deaf. It is a manufactured of block tin, of uniform size, an inch in diameter, bell shaped, equally at both ends.

Interior of Africa.—From the Quarterly Review for January, it appears that letters have been received by the British government, from Dr. Oudney, Major Denham, and Lieutenant Clapperton, who were sent not long since to Bornou, in the interior of Africa, on an exploring mission. They had arrived in February last, at the kingdom of Bornou, and had made many important discoveries. They had coasted along a fresh water lake 220 English miles in length, which they supposed received the Niger, and emptied into the Nile. They supposed themselves to be 1000 miles south of Mourzouk, and to have arrived within 800 of the coast of Guinea.

Mr. Coleridge has succeeded Mr. Gifford, as Editor of the London Quarterly Review, with salary of 1000l. sterling per annum.

Mr. Summerfield.—We are gratified to be able to state, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that Dr. Sargeant, of this city, has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, dated December 22, 1823, in which he mentions, that before that letter would reach its destination he expected to be on his passage to the United States, in company with the Rev. Mr. Reese and Mr. Hannah, delegates from the English Methodist Conference.

Washington College.—We learn, says the Connecticut Herald, that the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, of Hartford, who is at present in England, soliciting contributions for the proposed Episcopal College in Connecticut, has published a circular, stating that the most respectable institution in this country is in the hands of the Unitarians, and that the prevalence of Unitarian sentiments in America, can be counteracted only by the establishment of an Episcopal College. It is stated that Bishop Hobart, of New-York, who is also in England, openly discourages the appeal of Mr. Wheaton, and has himself published a circular, in which he denies the necessity of any other Episcopal institution, than that which is already established in New-York. From the high standing of Bishop Hobart among the dignitaries of the American Church, and from the circumstance that he formerly presided over the diocese of Connecticut, this public expression of his opinion may have a material influence abroad, in thwarting the views of Mr. Wheaton.

Northern Expedition.—It has been decided, that Captain Parry is to take the command of an expedition to Regent's Inlet; that Captain Lyon is to proceed with the Griper, to Repulse Bay, from thence over land to Hearn's or Copper Mine River, lately visited by Captain Franklin; and that the latter officer is to explore the coast of the Arctic Sea, from Mackenzie's river to Icy Cape by land.

Diatyography.—We have seen, says the National Intelligencer, within a few days, a specimen of letter-press printing,

not equalled by any even of the European works of art that we have seen, for ingenuity, precision, and delicacy of design and execution. It is an invention of Messrs. Z. & C. Starr, of New-York, for printing bank notes, by the combination of black and red inks, so distributed as to produce a handsome print, of which they defy imitation, by a premium of 500 dollars deposited for the purpose of inviting it.

Northwest Coast.—Private accounts from the northwest coast of America, says the National Intelligencer, to August last, state, that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war, were stationed at different points on the coast, sending out their boats, in every direction, to intercept the American vessels employed in that trade, north of the latitude of 51 degrees. They have not succeeded in capturing any of these vessels, but had compelled them to avoid the places to which they formerly resorted, in the prosecution of this valuable branch of our commerce.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1824.

REVIVAL.

A revival of religion has been experienced in Carver and Plymouth, Massachusetts. In the former town, about 50 persons have been the subjects of the revival. In Middleborough, more than 200 persons have given evidence of an evangelical conversion.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We have completed to-day, the republication of Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greek Revolution. It has occupied more space than we are accustomed to allot to political discussions. We presume, however, that it has been read with interest and profit. We republished it, not because we wished to advocate Mr. Webster's proposition; but because the Speech presents a luminous view of the general politics of Europe, and many valuable facts respecting the Greek Revolution.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.

Pursuant to the notice given in our last paper, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, and a Society was formed, called "The Baptist Tract Society." A Constitution was adopted, embracing provisions for an enlarged range of operations, and adapted to render this a central Society, which may, by means of auxiliary Societies, extend its benefits to every part of the country. The officers for the ensuing year were also chosen. The whole of the proceedings we shall publish in our next paper. We hope, that this Society will receive the efficient support of our brethren, and others, throughout the country. Auxiliary Societies may be formed, Ministers and other persons made life members, and in various ways the operations of the Society may be aided. It is acknowledged, on all hands, that the distribution of tracts is the most cheap and ready method of disseminating religious truth. Our numerous destitute churches seem particularly to require the adoption of this measure. Tracts may contribute to cheer and edify many, who do not enjoy the benefits of pastoral instruction.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The Anniversary of the Birth of WASHINGTON, was celebrated at Alexandria, as usual, on Saturday last, by the Washington Society, before whom an Oration was delivered, in Christ's Church, by R. S. Cox, Esq. of Georgetown.

The Oration of Mr. Cox has been published. The Alexandria Herald speaks of it, as being a very creditable composition. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, &c. there was a splendid military display.

ANNUAL REGISTER.

Messrs. Davis and Force, of this city, have just published their Annual Register, for the present year. It presents, as usual, a large variety of authentic facts, collected with great labour and care, and arranged in a perspicuous manner. No other work contains so complete a Register of the civil, military, and naval departments of the public service. It ought to be in the possession of every man of business.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

It is amusing to observe the change in the language of the English papers respecting the United States. In their comments on the President's Message, they magnify the power, the importance, and the manly spirit of this country. The cause of this change is easily understood. The English nation is now enjoying a lucrative commerce with the South American States; and the prospects of an extended trade widen, as these states acquire stability, and advance in population and refinement. The menaced attempts on the part of the Allied Powers to reduce them to their former state of colonial dependence, have alarmed the English public, as to the safety of this commerce. It is consequently a pleasing circumstance, that the language of the President's Message is decidedly opposed to any interference on the

part of the Allied Powers. This language is generally construed by the English papers as containing a threat of a declaration of war by this country in case of such interference.

The London Courier (which is generally considered as the Ministerial paper,) says:

"The question of the independence and recognition of the South American States may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has, as we have repeatedly acknowledged their independence of the United States, their nearest neighbours, have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice to the Continental Powers, that they shall not interpose, with the view of opposing or controlling them in any manner, manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as dangerous to their peace and safety—in other words they shall view it as affording them a ground for war."

"After so clear and explicit a warning there is not one of the Continental Powers we suppose, that will risk a war with the United States—a war in which they do not expect to have either the aid or wishes of Great Britain—but a war in which the good wishes of Great Britain, (if she not choose to give more efficient succour) would be all on the side of the United States. Thus, then, we repeat, the question is to be considered to be set at rest; we hear no more of a Congress to settle the fate of the South American States. Protected by the two nations that possess the situations, and speak the language of freedom—by Great Britain on the one side, the United States on the other—their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the Continental Powers, able to harm them, will do well to establish that friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they could never have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, a very respectable journal, says:—

"We have long, very long anticipated that the United States would thus speak, and it puts an end at once to all apprehensions as to any attack by the Allied Powers upon South America. For, how can the despots assemble any navy, which for a instant can meet the American navy, well manned and commanded by the American seamen and American naval officers?"

The London Examiner says:

"Were any thing wanted to strengthen our confidence that South America is happily beyond the reach of the Holy Alliance, the Message of the AMERICAN PRESIDENT to Congress, which has reached London, would supply it. The Government of the United States holds most manly and honourable tone possible on the subject, and is as explicit as dignity in its declaration. This Message contains several passages bearing on this great question."

The London Globe says:

"The noble and firm, yet temperate pacific, tone of the President's Message, seems to have excited universal satisfaction, and it has been circulated with strong acrimony. There seems not a shade of diversity of opinion on it, in a country where a wholesome passion for discussion maintains unanimity so rare even as to the noblest America is united—England may be united with her; and it is evident enough that will be the policy of no country to attack them."

The London Times has this paragraph:

"The French Ultra journals are much perplexed by the Message of the President to Congress, and by the favourable reception which, (except in one or two contemptible cases) that bold state paper has experienced from the English Press. The Editor of the Etoile manifestly shakes in their skin, and writhe under the lash thus inflicted on their plots of their masters against human freedom. Some judgment may perhaps be formed of the confusion thrown, by Great Britain and North America united, into a common enemy, from the more than usual disorder which shows itself in the murmurs and exclamations of the Etoile."

From the Washington City Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I perceive in a paper of the 4th of March, the Committee of the Columbia Star, of to-day, a letter dated at Peckham, England, signed Joseph Nightingale, author of the Portrait Gen. John Mass. Methodism. This Mr. Nightingale, it is said, appears, by his own confession, forsake his faith of Methodism for the Unitarian Church, to which he remained steadily attached for 20 years; and now he declares, in his 48th year of his age, that the experience he has had! This letter is now produced and circulated as triumphant evidence of the superiority of the doctrines of Methodism. But what weight will be attached to Nightingale's testimony in religious matters when I inform you that he is, and has been for more than 30 years, in a state of partial derangement? With this fact, I leave the public to decide.

We shall say nothing respecting the preceding paragraph, except that the account to which it alludes was copied from an English Magazine, in our possession—an account of a party which we must still consider as equal to that of the anonymous writer in the Gazette. The facts of the case were, by his own admission, knowledge, correctly stated, with a full exception of the circumstance, that Mr. Nightingale has been afflicted with mental derangement. This may be true—but we have no proof of it.

INDIAN COLONY.

A committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Baptist denomination in the United States, at a recent meeting in New-York, on the subject of the reform of the Aborigines of our country, made the following report which was unanimously adopted by the Board, and ordered to be published:

Your Committee have observed, with much anxiety, and learned from the testimony of their Missionaries, the difficulties attendant on the labour of civilizing the Indians. Among these a most serious one arises from the disposal of the Indians

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one clear and explicit a warning one of the Continental Powers that will risk a war with the United States—a war in which they could have either the aid or good offices of Great Britain, (if she chose) to give more efficient succor on the side of the United States. We repeat, the question must be set at rest; we shall have a Congress to settle the South American States. The two nations that possess the right to speak the language of freedom and speak the language of freedom on the one side, and the States on the other—their independence is placed beyond the reach of the Continental Powers, and in them, will do well to establish friendly and commercial intercourse, which they could never have remained under the yoke of.

Weekly Messenger, a very respectable paper, says:—

have long, very long anticipated the United States would thus speak an end at once to all apprehensions of any attack by the Allied Powers in America. For, how can we assemble any navy, which for a long time we have been commanded by the American and American naval officers?

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From the Washington City Gazette.

Editor—I perceive in a paper called the *Columbian Star*, of to-day, a letter to Peckham, England, signed Joseph Gale, author of the *Portraiture of Garrison*. This Mr. Nightingale, it appears by his own confession, forsook the Unitarianism to which he remained steadfast, and now he declares, in the name of his age, that the experience of this letter is now produced as evidence of the triumph of Unitarianism. This weighty testimony in religious matters, inform you that he is, and has been more than 30 years, in a state of partial infidelity. With this fact, I leave the matter to decide.

TRUTH.

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INDIAN COLONY.

committee appointed by the Board of the Baptist denomination in the United States, at a recent meeting in the city of New York, on the subject of the reform of the manners of our country, made the following report which was unanimously adopted by the Board, and ordered to be published.

Committee have observed, with anxiety, and learned from the untimely death of Mr. Seaton, who, in a time of distress, offered his services to the Colonies, and that they deeply lament his death.

have received education at the different stations. Their inquiry is, what shall we do? If we mingle with the whites, they are disposed to regard us as inferior to themselves, and, in a great degree, below their rank. If we return to the natives of the forest, our education will be lost, and the habits of early life must unavoidably return.

In this state of things, what shall be done? Nothing seems so desirable; nothing likely to become so efficient, as to supplicate Congress to appropriate some large portion of land in a remote part of our western country, where civilized Indians may settle, have small farms laid out and secured to them, and where all those Indians may find a home, who shall wish to exchange the uncertainties of the savage for the comforts of civilized life.

This measure the Committee recommend to the Board to adopt. It is approved, as far as they can learn, by all who are acquainted with the subject, and who feel interested in preventing the Indians from experiencing that total destruction which seems to await them. Their real character is not so completely known. They are a noble race of men, generous and dignified. Properly educated, it is believed that they will disprove the prejudice of character which will command esteem and respect. Surely it is time to rescue from ruin, a race of men whose ancestors were the original proprietors of our soil, and whose sufferings demand our painful recollections and our most lively sympathy. The emotions of humanity, the honour of the nation, the sentiment of the whole civilized world, call for such an exertion as is recommended; an exertion, which will not, cannot be put forth in vain!

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society held its seventh annual meeting at the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol, on Friday evening, February 20th, 1824. The Honorable Bishop Washington, President of the Society, presided. The following account of the proceedings at this meeting we copy from the Washington City Gazette:

The meeting was opened by reading the Report of the proceedings of the Board of Managers for the past year; after which the following Resolutions were presented by Gen. R. G. Harper, and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board of Managers for their active and successful attention to the affairs of the Society confided to their care, the prudence, steadiness, and diligence displayed by them in all their operations, and their very able and satisfactory report laid before this meeting.

Resolved, That the territory and settlement of the Society near Cape Mesurado, on the south-west coast of Africa, be, and hereby is, named Liberia, by which name it shall be called and known in all the acts and writings of the Society and its Agents.

Resolved, That the town laid out and established at Liberia shall, in like manner, be called and known by the name of Monrovia, as an acknowledgment of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The following resolution was then presented by General Harper—

Resolved, That a respectful memorial be presented to Congress, on the part of this Society, stating the progress that has been made in establishing a Colony of free people of colour at Liberia, on the south-west coast of Africa, the difficulties that have been surmounted in the progress of this establishment, its present situation, its prospects of ultimate success, and the benefits which it may be expected to produce; and praying aid from the National Government in the further prosecution of this great national undertaking.

On motion of General W. Jones—

Resolved, That the resolution just offered be referred to a committee of five, who shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an immediate application to Congress, and the nature and extent of the aid to be asked for; and that said committee report the result of its inquiries to an adjourned meeting of this Society on Friday the 5th of March next.

Committee appointed under this resolution—Gen. R. G. Harper, Gen. W. Jones, Gen. John Mason, Gen. C. F. Mercer, William H. Fitzhugh, Esq.

On motion of G. W. P. Custis, Esq.—

Resolved, That this meeting consider the important services rendered to the African Colony, when in circumstances of great distress, by Captain Robert Traill Spence, and officers and crew of the United States Frigate *Cyane*—services which were performed by them at the hazard of their lives—entitling them to the gratitude and respect of all the friends of mankind.

On motion of General C. F. Mercer—

Resolved, That this meeting recommend their friends the formation, as soon as practicable, of an Auxiliary State Society the principal city of each State in the Union, and the establishment of societies subordinate to those in each county or town in the several States.

On motion of the Rev. William Hawley—

Resolved, That this Society deeply lament the untimely death of Lieutenant Richard Smith, commandant of the schooner *Anna*, whose piety and zeal in behalf of religion, and of the interest and prosperity of the Society, entitles his memory to be cherished with the most affectionate regard by the friends of this institution.

On motion of the Rev. R. R. Gurley—

Resolved, That this Society is deeply indebted to its great obligations to Captain E. G. Captain McCoy, Captain Woodridge, Lieutenant Rothery, and those other officers in the service of his Britannic Majesty, during the recent contest between the African colony and the native tribes, commencing very important aid to our infant settlement.

On motion of the Rev. Luther Rice—

Resolved, That this meeting are truly indebted to the great generosity and disinterestedness of Mr. Seaton, who, in a time of distress, offered his services to the Colonies, and that they deeply lament his death.

On motion of the Rev. R. R. Gurley—

Resolved, That this meeting consider the conduct of Midshipman Gordon and his brave companions of his Britannic Majesty's schooner, *Driver*, who, when the Colony was in a condition of great peril, offered their services for its defence, most of whom sacrificed their lives for its benefit, as most magnanimous, and entitling their memory to a grateful, sacred, and perpetual regard.

On motion of General John Mason—

Resolved, That the able services of Dr. Eli Ayres, the Agent of the Society in the African Colony, have entitled him to the gratitude, confidence, and esteem of this meeting, and of all the friends of the object it has in view.

On motion—

Resolved, That the officers appointed at the last annual meeting be continued for the present year.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society adjourn to meet again in the same place, on Friday, the 5th of March next.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

A bill is now before the House of Representatives, "to provide for the government of the District of Columbia." The Intelligence contains the following summary statement of its provisions:

It authorizes a Legislative body for the District, and vests it with all legislative powers, excepting over the several charters of cities, banks, roads, bridges, &c. now in force, and the militia.

The Legislative Council is to consist of 25 members, apportioned as follows: from Washington City, nine members; from Alexandria, six members; from Georgetown, five members; from Alexandria county, without the town, two members; from the county of Washington, west of Rock Creek, without the limits of Georgetown, one member; that part of the county between Rock Creek and the Anacostia, one member; and that part of the same county east of the Anacostia, one member. The Council to hold its sittings in the City of Washington. The President of the Council to discharge the Executive duties rendered necessary by its acts. The compensation of the Members to be two dollars a day, but not to be paid for more than sixty days in a year; the expenses to be defrayed by the District. The acts passed by the Council are to be laid before Congress, and all of them which shall not be abrogated or sent back to the Council, by joint resolution of Congress, shall be in force, after the end of the Session of Congress ensuing their enactment; Congress retaining the power still to pass any law concerning the District.

The remaining provisions of the bill relate to the qualifications of members, of electors, &c. The qualifications of the former are, citizenship, a residence in the District of one year, to be 25 years of age, and assessment on the books of the Corporation or County; those of electors, the same, excepting as to the age, which must be 21.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

BAPTISM OF ANOTHER JEW AT THE EPISCOPAL JEW'S CHAPEL, LONDON.

On Sunday evening, October 3, a converted Jew, a native of Poland, was baptized in the presence of a numerous congregation, at the Episcopal Jew's Chapel. He left Poland early in life, and had for many years travelled, as a merchant, in various countries. His attention having been called to the subject of Christianity, he resolved to examine the Scriptures for himself, and spent the whole time of his last voyage from Jamaica to England, in comparing the Old and New Testament together, with an earnest desire to be led into the truth. The result was, what will ever be the case, with the sincere inquirer, that he was convinced that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah of whom Moses and the Prophets did write, and in Him he found a Saviour exactly suited to the necessities of his awakened soul. After his arrival in England, he spent two months more in the diligent study of the Scriptures, when he became earnestly desirous of making a public profession of his faith. Not knowing what course to pursue, he went to the house of the Rector of a Parish in London, at whose church he had attended on the Sabbath days, but was told he had left town, and would not return for a fortnight. Having heard of the existence of a Missionary Society, he then inquired, and was directed to the house of the London Missionary Society, and made known his case to the Assistant Secretary of that Institution. Being told by him that he had better make application to the Jews' Chapel, he replied, "why should you wish to send me to the Jews, when it is my earnest wish to become a Christian?" The Secretary soon rectified his mistake by explaining the nature of the London Society, and gave him a note of introduction to the Chaplain of the Episcopal Jew's Chapel; a satisfactory testimony to his former character was obtained, and it appearing, after much examination, that there were sufficient grounds to hope he was now, through the grace of God, a sincere believer in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, and truly desirous of devoting himself to the service of his Saviour, the ordinance of baptism was administered to him. The evening of the typical lecture was chosen for the occasion, and a still more numerous assembly of Jews than before were present at the solemnity.

LITERARY.

A writer in the Philadelphia Recorder announces, that Archbishop Potter's Treatise on Church Government, is about to be republished, by S. Potter & Co., of that city. This will be the first American edition, and is offered to subscribers on the following conditions:—In one neat octavo volume of 400 pages, on good paper, and neatly bound, at \$3; or \$2.50 in boards.

Philological Society.—An association has been recently formed in Middlebury College, says the New-York Observer, under the name of "the Philological Society of Middlebury College." The design of the Society is to facilitate the acquisition of classical and philological knowledge; and to encourage more extensive, liberal, and profound investigations than have hitherto been common in our seminaries of learning. The society commenced its operations about nine months since, and arrangements have been made to import a number of valuable

works from Europe, to the amount of about \$200, together with the best periodical works of a philological character, published in England and on the continent. For the present the society enjoys the use of about 1000 volumes, composed of grammars, dictionaries, works of reference, history, antiquities, and classics, in most of the ancient and modern languages.

A prospectus for a publication to be entitled "the British and Colonial Weekly Register," with the sub-title of the "Negro's Friend," has been issued in England; the first number was to appear on the 4th of January. It is stated, that "to provide a vehicle not at present found, for communicating to the world all transactions relative to the existing slave trade, and to that great measure in prospect, a just, prudent, but effectual termination of Negro slavery; are the objects contemplated by the 'Negro's Friend'."

We have also, says the New-York Chronicle, seen proposals for a new "Quarterly Review," in England, to be denominated the WESTMINSTER REVIEW. The Prospectus sets forth, that the existing Reviews are all subservient to party purposes; and support is expected for the *Westminster*, as a journal of criticism, free from the blemishes which necessarily mark a partisan. The first number was to be issued on the 1st of January, 1824.

Life of Columbus.—It is said that the materials for a new Life of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer of America, have been for some time collecting by one of the descendants of that distinguished character, who has succeeded in discovering a number of public documents, hitherto unknown, in the public archives of Spain, which throw a completely new light on many occurrences relating to the conquest of the New World. Notwithstanding Robertson's great diligence, and the protection he enjoyed through the medium of the British Embassy in Spain, at the time he wrote his History of America, it has been long known that the most important treasures of Simancas were never open to him.

Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament.—Many of our readers are probably aware, says the Boston Telegraph, that a Prospectus was issued last autumn, from the Andover press, for the translation and publication in this country, of a Lexicon of the New Testament, recently published in Germany by C. A. Wahl, Senior Pastor of Schneberg in Saxony. We are happy to state that the work is now in press, and is advancing with all the rapidity which the nature of such an undertaking will allow. The translator is Mr. Edward Robinson, Assistant Instructor in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

This work was characterized by the Rev. Professor Stuart, as "a higher specimen of acute and distinguished Lexicography, than any of the same class with which he was acquainted." The translation thus far has been submitted to the most competent judges, and their opinion, both of the work itself, and of the manner in which the translation is executed, is most favourable. The following are some of the grounds of preference which it possesses over Schleusner, viz. the definitions are more terse and perspicuous; and the classification and arrangement of them more philosophical;—the references to classical writers for a similar use of words are more numerous and just;—the uses of the particles, those joints and sinews of discourse, are much more fully and accurately illustrated;—indeed in this particular, Schleusner can bear no comparison with Wahl;—a constant reference is made to the very highest modern helps of Greek criticism, a department of literature which has made great advances within the last twenty years, and of which Schleusner has made no use;—and lastly, the size of the proposed work is about one third that of Schleusner, and the price proportionally less than that of the British editions of his Lexicon.

The improvements made upon the original work by the translator, are principally the following, viz. references to helps accessible to American Students;—a still more orderly and classical arrangement, and a breaking up of the whole into paragraphs;—a full exhibition of the construction of verbs with nouns, etc.—Additions from Schleusner and other higher sources;—the correction of many erroneous references, and the addition of others, so as to make the work almost a complete concordance of the New Testament.

The paper is fine, the type beautiful, and the whole appearance far better than that of the specimen sent abroad in the Prospectus; and superior, indeed, to the fine editions of Schleusner which have issued from the Glasgow press. We cannot but hope that the translator will find encouragement adequate to the high value of the work, and such as the severe labour which it costs him most assuredly deserves.

Washington Irving.—"Under the quaint and somewhat vulgar title of 'Salmagundi,' says the London Times, the British public are now presented with many of the golden thoughts which flow from the elegant pen of Mr. Washington Irving. The happiest efforts of our own happiest writers, we believe, do not excel the productions of this translucent classic. In the choice of his subject, whether humorous or pathetic, he possesses the most exquisite taste of any author in any age or nation that we know. For purity of style he is admitted to be unrivalled; and perhaps it would not be too great a stretch of literary courtesy to transfer to Mr. Irving the praise which Dr. Johnson so liberally allotted to the Spectator. 'He who would acquire an English style, familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.'

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 23.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting accounts of the expenditures in the Indian department, was read, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A communication was received from the Navy Department, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requiring information

as to the quantity of domestic hemp used in cordage manufactured for the Navy.—It was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented the memorial of a number of inhabitants of the State of Kentucky, in relation to the opening of a road from the steam navigation of the river Missouri, to the waters of the river Columbia.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, offered the following resolution for consideration:

"Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules of the Senate:

"The Yeas and Nays shall be required on the final vote on every act, in the three last days in every session."

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 24.

A message was received from the President of the United States, relative to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for payment for militia services rendered during the late war with Great Britain; which message was read and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, transmitting a statement of the situation of the several Banks within the District of Columbia.

The bill from the other House, "making appropriations for the year 1824," was twice read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt." After some remarks on the subject, from Messrs. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, Barbour, and Johnson, of Kentucky, the Senate Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

The Senate, in committee of the whole, Mr. Van Dyke in the Chair, proceeded to consider "the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, for the relief of Francis Henderson." A motion to amend the bill was rejected, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 26.

A resolution, proposed some days since, by Mr. Talbot, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of altering the Judiciary law, was again read and agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the House of Representatives, to the bill "to alter the time of holding the District Court in the state of Alabama, was read, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 27.

The principal subject under consideration to-day, was the bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1824. After some discussion the bill was postponed till Monday next.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, February 23.

Mr. McLane, reported a bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Fuller, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was recommended a bill, entitled, "A Bill for the relief of Sarah Perry, mother of the late Oliver H. Perry," reported the bill in the same form in which it was first brought into the House,—[omitting the amendment which proposed to charge Mrs. Perry's support on the Navy Pension Fund.]

The Appropriation Bill for the Military service of the United States, for 1824, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on Imports.

The following Messages were received from the President of the United States.

The first, transmitting a report from the Departments of War, in answer to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, whether the Rules and Regulations compiled by General Scott, for the government of the Army, are now in force in the Army, or any part thereof; and by what authority the same have been adopted and enforced.

The second, transmitting a similar report, in reply to an inquiry of the House touching the running of the line intended to constitute the Western boundary of the territory of Arkansas.

The third, transmitting a similar report, containing an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred by transporting two hundred of the troops now at Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

The fourth, transmitting certain documents relative to the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state in the late war, and for which payment was made by the state.

The Messages were respectively read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "authorizing an appropriation for the use of the Library of Congress," which was twice read and committed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on Imports."

The discussion of the bill occupied the remainder of the day.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

Mr. A. Smyth, made a report on the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a statement prepared by Mr. William Lambert, explanatory of his astronomical observations and calculations, made with a view to establish the longitude of the Capitol; which report was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill "for the relief of the Columbia Institute," which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that all persons who shall voluntarily engage to serve

in the Navy six months during peace, and twelve months during war, shall be exempted from all militia duty, except when, in cases of great public danger, the levy in mass, shall be ordered. (The proposition further provides for proper certificates in this case, from the collectors. It also proposes to authorize the government to introduce apprentices into the navy, to be furnished with clothing, food, and instruction, till they be promoted, or discharged at the end of seven years. It provides, also, that merchant vessels shall take apprentices, in proportion to their tonnage.)

On motion of Mr. Breck, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the time appointed by law for the payment of pensions.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the bill "to amend the several acts for laying duties on Imports."

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 26.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill "to provide for the government of the District of Columbia;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Kent, from the same committee, reported a bill amendatory of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the civil department of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia;" which was twice read and referred.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the new Tariff Bill—

After a good deal of debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Brewster, to strike out the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, and decided in the negative—ayes 94, noes 107.

Mr. Buchanan then renewed his motion, to amend the clause, by striking out 6 cents, and inserting 44 cents; which was carried ayes 119.

Mr. P. P. Barbour then moved to strike out the clause laying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat—and, before any question was taken on this motion the House Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 27.

Mr. Stewart, submitted a resolution proposing that the daily hour of meeting be eleven o'clock in the forenoon; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Owen it was Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed, during the last war.

The House again went into Committee on the bill to revise the Tariff. Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the clause laying a duty on wheat, was debated, and finally negatived, 113 to 67.

Adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Caius," "Dion," and other communications, shall be attended to.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT, all of this city.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McNeel, JAMES PIPER, Esq. to Miss FRANCES S. daughter of General Alexander Smyth, all of Wythe county, Virginia.

On the 17th instant, in Prince George's county, Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, JOHN COXTER, Esq. to Miss ANN SNOWDEN, daughter of the late Richard Snowden, Esq. all of Prince George's county.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. AXELLA S. WOLFENDE, relict of the late John Wolfenden, Esq. Merchant of Baltimore.

In Virginia, WILLIAM HENING, Esq. presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia; a most venerable citizen, a revolutionary patriot, and an upright Judge. He was, at the time of his death, 90 years of age.

At Alicante, Spain, in September last, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Esq. United States Consul for that port. Mr. Montgomery was appointed Consul by Washington.

Tanner's American Atlas.

THE Agent for the sale of "Tanner's American Atlas," is now in Washington, and respectfully informs country residents in particular, and the public generally, that letters or messages left with THOMAS LIVERING, Grocer, in 7th street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and the City Post office, will be promptly attended to; and that this notice is rendered necessary by the consideration that extra impressions from the plates will not be struck off to be left anywhere for sale.

The price of the Atlas to subscribers, is as follows:

Superbly bound in brown or fancy coloured calf and gilt, with the several sheets of the maps of North and South America, joined on tape, as in the Library of Congress, &c. \$40 00
Handsome, in Morocco, green, blue, or red and gilt, \$38 00
Ditto in sheep, fancy coloured and gilt, \$37 00
Half bound, with marbled paper and leather backs, and corners plain, \$35 00
But without the five maps of the World and four Quarters, it is five dollars less, in either sort, and in all descriptions it is two dollars more to non-subscribers.

For the convenience of college and school instruction, the Atlas is divided into six parts, and the maps of each part nearly united on muslin, varnished, and mounted on rollers, making in the whole one small and five very large maps, at \$45. And it should be remarked, that in this mode it is essentially the best set of maps for the purpose that has ever been seen in the United States; all the State maps being drawn on a uniform scale, &c. &c.
Feb. 28.—4t.

Porter and Ale Bottles.

THOMAS & CLEMENT T. COOTE, request persons who have Bottles on hand, delivered with Porter or Ale, by Alexander Thompson, not to deliver them to him, or any other person, without seeing the written order of T. & C. T. Coote, authorizing the collection of them.

Washington Brewery, Jan. 25.

Poetry.

From the Religious Chronicle.

The lines subjoined are from the last publication of Mr. Bowring—we design to give full specimens of the book in future.

"O let my trembling soul be still,
While darkness veils this mortal eye,
And wait Thy wise, Thy holy will:
Wrapt yet in fears and mystery,
I cannot, Lord! Thy purpose see;
Yet all is well—since ruled by Thee.

"When mounted on thy clouded car,
Thou send'st thy darker spirits down,
I can discern thy light afar,
Thy light sweet beaming through thy frown;
And, should I faint a moment—then
I think of Thee,—and smile again.

"So, trusting in Thy love, I tread
The narrow path of duty on:
What tho' some cherish'd joys are fled!
What tho' some flattering dreams are gone!
Yet purer, brighter joys remain:
Why should my spirit, then, complain?"

Miscellany.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Dr. Chalmers delivered his introductory lecture, at St. Andrews, on the 15th of November. The class is stated to comprise more than three times the number of that of last year. The following paragraph is taken from a brief abstract of the lecture:

"On every topic that volition is concerned, it is duty, and the will and the understanding have a reciprocal action on each other—right volition must be preceded by right views. Worth and integrity of heart, as Dr. Campbell observes, sharpen our discernment, and as Allison properly remarks, in his Essay on Taste, loveliness may be resolved into a moral feeling, and virtue is the object of a tasteful as well as of a moral contemplation, which enable us to probe an instructive way through the mental arcanæ of our moral nature. Moral Philosophy is not mental. Its legitimate province belongs to what man morally is, and of what man ought morally to be. It is the philosophy of duty. It stands indeed at a distance from it, but it leads from a given point to the temple of sacredness. As a professor of Natural History, who restricts himself, so must the Moral Philosopher treat of man in his best estate. And will this be called an uninteresting study, which relates to the temporal happiness of our species—which elevates man above the lower creation—assimilates him in moral excellence to beings of a higher order, and which would turn the earth itself into a temporary paradise? Some indeed may think, that if we are to be exclusively confined to such topics as these, instead of being in the school of refined literature and science, they are merely attending a course of prelections, which will degenerate into a sort of pulpit morality, and which will have a tendency to tarnish the purity of the Academic Philosophy of which they are so much enamoured, and to which they have probably been long accustomed. But they may be assured, that the course to which we are to confine ourselves, will be replete with questions both subtle and arduous, and there is no fear that we shall be led to amuse ourselves with tinsel or a godly sentimentalism, while we know indeed that there is a disdainful philosophy which looks askance at any thing that has any reference to Christian revelation. Moral Philosophy is not Christianity, but it touches on the borders of it, and Christianity lies clear before its prospect, and it is only when the mind is deeply imbued with sound philosophy and true morality, that it can be able to hold in defiance and set at rest that demi-infernal spirit of infidelity, which would blight all our immortal interests. Its supporters, indeed, have been men of literature, and men of the most gigantic minds, but when confronted with the names of a Newton, a Boyle, a Bacon, and a Locke, they sink into mere insignificance and nothingness."

BENEFIT OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Some three or four years since, at New-York, a young man, about 19 years of age, called at the British Consul's Office, and made himself known as one, whom but a few years before, the Consul had taken into his own Sunday School, in the North of Ireland, as a poor, little, helpless, wretched outcast. No nuptial tie had consecrated this child of misery, baptized in tears. No father owned him for his son. But the Sunday School was to him as a father, and a mother, and a sister and a brother. The precepts of religion and morality which he learned there, had taken deep root in his heart, had blossomed in beauty, and were then ripening into abundance of fruit. He poured into the Consul's lap more than a hundred dollars, the earnings of his bodily toil, in this land of liberty, this asylum for the afflicted, to be remitted to his destitute mother, the forlorn daughter of shame and sorrow.

From John Newton's Letters.

WITHOUT FAITH I AM NOTHING.

"I long aimed to be something. I now wish I was more heartily willing to be nothing. A cypher, a round 0 is by itself a thing of no value, and a million of them set in a row amount to no more than a single one; but place a significant figure before the row, and you may soon express a larger number than you can well conceive. Thus my wisdom is 0, my righteousness is 0, my strength is 0. But put the wisdom, power, and grace of Jesus before them, let me be united to him, let his power rest upon my weakness, and be magnified in it, in this way I shall be something. Not in and of myself, but in and from Him. Thus the apostle speaks of being filled with all the fulness of God. What an amazing expression! Thus, so far as we die to self, Christ liveth in us. He is the light by which we see; He is the life by which we live; He is the strength by which we walk; and by his immediate virtue and influence, all our works and fruits are produced. We have no sufficiency in ourselves, but we have all-sufficiency in Him, and at one and the same time we feel a conviction that we can do nothing, and an ability

to do all things that fall within the line of our calling. When I am weak, then am I strong."

From the New-Hampshire Repository.

SINGULAR CASES OF CONVICTION.

Mr. J. W., of H., in N. H., when about 15 or 16 years of age, (now about 30,) was engaged in a squirrel hunt, as is practised in many places. They formed themselves into two parties, an equal number in each. The company that killed the most, partook of a supper furnished by the other party. In such matches, some beasts and birds count more than others. In this case, owls and hawks counted most. J. W. being captain of one party, was very anxious to procure one, at least, of the above-named fowls, and thought of many ways to obtain them, but on deep reflection concluded it was out of the power of man to obtain them seasonably for him. In this moment of his solitude he thought that God would enable him to get them; and actually prayed he would. He thought no more of it till he was engaged in the hunt, when to his astonishment he shot a hawk and an owl, according to his prayer, which led him to reflect that God heard him pray; and if he did, he knew all his sinful conduct. The consequence was a true conviction of his sinfulness, and a hope of an interest in the great salvation; and now dates his change back to the time of the above incident.

At a revival of religion at one of our seminaries many were expressing their conviction of being great sinners. Mr. S., one of the students remarked freely that such expressions were nonsense. It so happened at a religious conference, Professor S., said that the most moral person, if unconverted, never did any thing that was good in the sight of God.—With this saying Mr. S. was much dissatisfied, and went home to his room determined to see if he had not done more good deeds than bad ones. He took a slate and made marks on one side of the slate for his bad deeds, intending to do the same on the other side for his good ones. He began with his sins, and set them down as they occurred in his mind; they so pressed upon his recollection that he could not think of one good deed that was acceptable to God; and he continued the account of his sins till one side of the slate was filled, without finding any good to offset. His conviction of sin was so powerful that he had no peace, till he found an interest in Christ, and is now a missionary of the cross in a foreign land.

British and American Literature.—A late number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine proposes, and reasons strongly and earnestly in favour of the proposal, that Great Britain and the United States should adopt the necessary measures to make the copy rights of literary works co-extensive with both countries. If such a plan should be adopted, we should, doubtless, for a while, fall considerably in debt in the account, but, nevertheless it would give a spring to literature among us which is greatly needed.

BARNARD BARTON.

This Quaker poet, whose writings have created considerable sensation in the literary world, was the son of a London tradesman, who gave him a decent education, and left him an orphan at seven years old. Barnard, however, in 1806, set up a store in Woodbridge, Suffolk, but shortly after losing his young wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, he felt the stroke so severely that he declined business on account of it. After some time he procured a clerkship in the Woodbridge Bank, where he has been ever since. His first publication was entitled "Metrical Effusions," and came from the press in 1812. Since which he has published several volumes, all of which have been well received.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

Dr. Pearson, of George-street, Hanover-square, in lecturing a few days ago upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endowed with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the Prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

HOW TO BUILD A CONVENT.

An Anecdote.

The Emperor Napoleon, while confined in St. Helena, was one day conversing with a friend about patron saints, and related the following as an explication of the use made by the Catholic priests of that doctrine:—"I recollect, when I was in Italy, a priest preaching about a poor sinner who had departed this life. His soul appeared before God, and he was required to give an account of all his actions. The evil and the good were afterwards thrown into opposite scales, in order to see which preponderated. That containing the good proved much the lightest, and instantly flew up to the beam. His poor soul was condemned to the infernal regions, conducted by angels to the bottomless pit, delivered over to devils, and thrown into the flames. Already, said the preacher, had the devouring element covered his feet and legs, and proceeded upwards even unto his bowels; in his vitals, Oh! brethren, he felt them. He sunk, and only his head appeared above the waves of fire, when he cried out to God, and afterwards to his patron saint, 'Oh! patron, look down upon me; Oh! take compassion upon me, and throw into the scale of my good deeds, all the lime and stone which I gave to repair the convent of —.' His saint instantly took the hint, gathered together all the lime and stone, threw them into the scale of good, which immediately preponderated; the scale of evil sprung up to the beam, and the sinner's soul into paradise at the same moment. Now you see by this, brethren, how useful it is to keep the convents in repair for had it not been for the lime and stone bestowed by this sinner, his poor soul would even now, children, be consuming in hell-fire; and yet you are so blind as to let the convent and the church, built by your forefathers, fall to ruin."

At this time, continued Napoleon, he wanted to get a new convent built, and had recourse to this expedient to procure money, which after this, poured in upon them from all quarters."

Greek Revolution.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

It was in April, of this year, that the destruction of Scio took place. That island, a sort of appanage of the Sultana mother, enjoyed many privileges peculiar to itself. In a population of 130,000 or 140,000, it had no more than 2000 or 3000 Turks; indeed, by some accounts, not near as many. The absence of these ruffian masters had, in some degree, allowed opportunity for the promotion of knowledge, the accumulation of wealth, and the general cultivation of society. Here was the seat of the modern Greek literature; here were libraries, printing presses, and other establishments, which indicate some advancement in refinement and knowledge. Certain of the inhabitants of Scio, it would seem, envious of this comparative happiness of Scio, landed upon the island, in an irregular multitude, for the purpose of compelling its inhabitants to make common cause with their countrymen against their oppressors. These, being joined by the peasantry, marched to the city, and drove the Turks into the castle. The Turkish fleet, lately reinforced from Egypt, happened to be in the neighbouring seas, and learning these events, landed a force on the island of 15,000 men. There was nothing to resist such an army. These troops immediately entered the city, and began an indiscriminate massacre. The city was fired; and, in four days, the fire and the sword of the Turk rendered the beautiful Scio a clotted mass of blood and ashes. The details are too shocking to be recited. Forty thousand women and children, unhappily saved from the general destruction, were afterwards sold in the market of Smyrna, and sent off into distant and hopeless servitude. Even on the wharves of our own cities, it has been said, have been sold the utensils of those hearths which now exist no longer. Of the whole population which I have mentioned, not above 900 persons were left living upon the island. I will only repeat, Sir, that these tragical scenes were as fully known at the Congress of Verona, as they are now known to us; and it is not too much to call on the powers that constituted that Congress, in the name of conscience, and in the name of humanity, to tell us, if there be nothing even in these unparalleled excesses of Turkish barbarity, to excite a sentiment of compassion; nothing which they regard as so objectionable as even the very idea of popular resistance to power!

The events of the year which has just passed by, as far as they have become known to us, have been even more favourable to the Greeks, than those of the year preceding. I omit all details, as being as well known to others as myself. Suffice it to say, that with no other enemy to contend with, and no diversion of its force to other objects, the Porte has not been able to carry the war into the Morea; and that, by the last accounts, its armies were acting defensively in Thessaly. I pass over also the naval engagements of the Greeks, although that is a mode of warfare in which they are calculated to excel, and in which they have already performed actions of such distinguished skill and bravery, as would draw applause upon the best mariners in the world. The present state of the war would seem to be, that the Greeks possess the whole of the Morea, with the exception of the three fortresses of Patras, Coron and Modon; all Candia, but one fortress; and most of the other islands. They possess the citadel of Athens, Missolonghi, and several other places in Livadia. They have been able to act on the offensive, and to carry the war beyond the isthmus. There is no reason to believe their marine is weakened; probably, on the other hand, it is strengthened. But, what is most of all important, they have obtained time and experience. They have awakened a sympathy throughout Europe and throughout America; and they have formed a government which seems suited to the emergency of their condition.

Sir, they have done much. It would be great injustice to compare their achievements with our own. We began our revolution already possessed of government, and, comparatively, of civil liberty. Our ancestors had, for centuries, been accustomed in a great measure to govern themselves. They were well acquainted with popular elections and legislative assemblies, and the general principles and practice of free governments. They had little else to do than to throw off the paramount authority of the parent state. Enough was still left, both of law and of organization, to conduct society in its accustomed course, and to unite men together for a common object. The Greeks, of course, could act with little concert at the beginning; they were unaccustomed to the exercise of power, without experience, with limited knowledge, without aid, and surrounded by nations, which, whatever claims the Greeks might seem to have had upon them, have afforded them nothing but discouragement and reproach. They have held out, however, for three campaigns; and that, at least, is something. Constantinople and the northern provinces have sent forth thousands of troops;—they have been defeated. Tripoli, and Algiers, and Egypt, have contributed their marine contingents;—they have not kept the ocean. Hordes of Tartars have crossed the Bosphorus;—they have died where the Persians died. The powerful monarchies in the neighbourhood have denounced their cause, and admonished them to abandon it, and submit to their fate. They have answered them, that, although two hundred thousand of their countrymen have offered up their lives, there yet remain lives to offer; and that it is the determination of all, "yes, of ALL," to persevere until they shall have established their liberty, or until the power of their oppressors shall have relieved them from the burden of existence.

It may now be asked, perhaps, whether the expression of our own sympathy, and that of the country, may do them good? I hope it may. It may give them courage and spirit, it may assure them of public regard, teach them that they are not wholly forgotten by the civilized world, and inspire them with constancy in the pursuit of their great end. At any rate, Sir, it appears to me, that the measure which I have proposed is due to our own character, and called for by our own duty. When we shall have discharged that duty, we may leave the rest to the disposition of Providence.

I do not see how it can be doubted, that this measure is entirely *pacific*. I profess my inability to perceive that it has any possible tendency to involve our neutral relations. If the resolution pass, it is not, necessarily, to be immediately acted on. It will not be acted on at all, unless, in the opinion of the President, a proper and safe occasion for acting on it shall arise. If we adopt the resolution to-day, our relations with every foreign state will be to-morrow precisely what they now are. The resolution will be sufficient to express our sentiments on the subjects to which I have adverted. Useful to that purpose, it can be mischievous to no purpose. If the topic were properly introduced into the Message, it cannot be improperly introduced into discussion in this House. If it were proper, which no one doubts, for the President to express his opinions upon it, it cannot, I think, be improper to express ours. The only certain effect of this resolution is to express, in a form usual in bodies constituted like this, our approbation of the general sentiment of the Message. Do we wish to withhold that approbation? *The Resolution confers on the President no new power, nor does it enjoin on him the exercise of any new duty; nor does it hasten him in the discharge of any existing duty.*

I cannot imagine that this resolution can add any thing to those excitements which it has been supposed, I think very causelessly, might possibly provoke the Turkish government to acts of hostility. There is already the Message, expressing the hope of success to the Greeks, and disaster to the Turks, in a much stronger manner than is to be implied from the terms of this resolution. There is the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Greek Agent in London, already made public, in which similar wishes are expressed, and a continuance of the correspondence apparently invited. I might add to this, the unexampled burst of feeling which this cause has called forth from all classes of society, and the notorious fact of pecuniary contributions made throughout the country for its aid and advancement. After all this, whoever, can see cause of danger to our pacific relations from the adoption of this resolution, has a keener vision than I can pretend to. Sir, these are no augmented dangers; there is no danger. The question comes at last to this, whether, on a subject of this sort, this House holds an opinion which is worthy to be expressed?

Even suppose, Sir, an Agent or Commissioner were to be immediately sent,—a measure which I myself believe to be the proper one,—there is no breach of neutrality, nor any just cause of offence. Such an Agent, of course, would not be accredited; he would not be a public minister. The object would be inquiry and information; inquiry, which we have a right to make; information, which we are interested to possess. If a dismemberment of the Turkish empire be taking place, or has already taken place; if a new state be rising, or be already risen, in the Mediterranean, who can doubt, that, without any breach of neutrality, we may inform ourselves of these events, for the government of our own concerns?

The Greeks have declared the Turkish coasts in a state of blockade; may we not inform ourselves whether this blockade be *nominal* or *real*? and, of course, whether it shall be regarded or disregarded? The greater our trade may happen to be with Smyrna, a consideration which seems to have alarmed some gentlemen, the greater is the reason, in my opinion, why we should seek to be accurately informed of those events which may affect its safety.

It seems to me impossible, therefore, for any reasonable man to imagine, that this resolution can expose us to the resentment of the Sublime Porte. As little reason is there for fearing its consequences upon the conduct of the Allied Powers. They may, very naturally, dislike our sentiments upon the subject of the Greek Revolution; but what those sentiments are, they will much more explicitly learn in the President's Message, than in this resolution. They might, indeed, prefer that we should express no dissent upon the doctrines which they have avowed, and the application which they have made of those doctrines to the case of Greece. But I trust we are not disposed to leave them in any doubt as to our sentiments upon these important subjects. They have expressed their opinions, and do not call that expression of opinion, an *interference*; in which respect they are right, as the expression of opinion, in such cases, is not such an *interference* as would justify the Greeks in considering the powers as at war with them. For the same reason, any expression which we may make, of different principles and different sympathies, is no *interference*. No one would call the President's Message an *interference*; and yet it is much stronger, in that respect, than this resolution. If either of them could be construed to be an *interference*, no doubt it would be improper, at least it would be so, according to my view of the subject; for the very thing which I have attempted to resist in the course of these observations, is the right of foreign interference. But neither the Message nor the resolution has that character. There is not a power in Europe that can suppose, that, in expressing our opinions on this occasion, we are governed by any desire of aggrandizing ourselves, or of injuring others. We do no more than to maintain those established principles, in which we have an interest in common with other nations, and to resist the introduction of new principles and new rules, calculated to destroy the relative independence of states, and particularly hostile to the whole fabric of our own government.

I close, then, Sir, with repeating, that the object of this resolution is, to avail ourselves of the interesting occasion of the Greek Revolution, to make our protest against the doctrines of the Allied Powers; both as they are laid down in principle, and as they are applied in practice. I think it right, too, Sir, not to be unreasonable in the expression of our regard, and, as far as that goes, in a ministration of our consolation, to a long oppressed and now struggling people. I am not of those who would in the hour of utmost peril, withhold such encouragement as might be properly and lawfully given, and when the crisis should be past, overwhelm the rescued sufferer with kindness and caresses. The Greeks address the civilized world with a pathos, not easy to be resisted. They invoke our favour by more moving considerations than can well belong to the condition of any other people. They stretch out their

arms to the Christian communities of the earth, beseeching them, by a generous recollection of their own desolated and ruined cities and villages, by their wives and children, sold into an accursed slavery, by their own blood, which they seem willing to pour out like water, by the common faith, and in the Name, which unites all Christians, that they would extend to them, at least some token of compassionate regard.

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Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONELL,

Recorder of the City of Hudson.

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Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

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